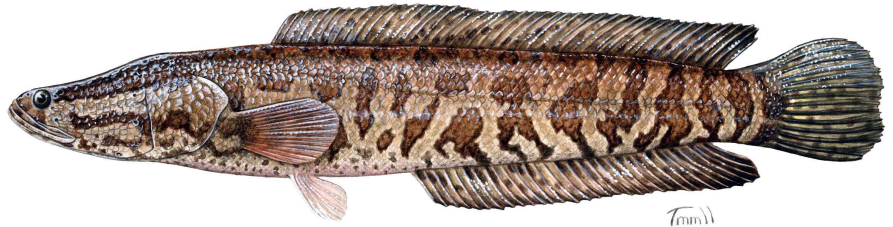


Maryland Fishery Resources Office

Northern Snakehead (*Channa argus*)



Biological Synopsis: Fishes of the family Channidae are commonly referred to as snakeheads and consist of two genera (*Channa* and *Parachanna*) and approximately 21 species. Eighteen species from the genera *Channa* are native to Asia while three species from the genera *Parachanna* are found in tropical Africa. Snakeheads are freshwater fish, but a few may tolerate low salinity waters. Snakeheads can resemble native bowfin, have well toothed jaws and palates, and breathe atmospheric air through the use of a simple labyrinth organ. The ability to breathe air allows snakeheads to survive in habitats with low dissolved oxygen. They can also survive out of the water for several days if their skin remains moist.

The northern snakehead (*Channa argus*) is a native of the Yangtze River basin in China. It can reach 33 inches in length and tolerate a wide range of temperatures (32-85°F). This fish prefers stagnant shallow ponds, swamps, or slow moving streams and rivers with mud substrate and aquatic vegetation. Female snakeheads can release up to 15,000 eggs and can spawn multiple times per year. Newly hatched larvae are protected by one or both parents until they reach the juvenile stage. Sexual maturity is reached in two years when the total body length is about 12 inches.



Adult Northern Snakehead



Juvenile Northern Snakehead

Environmental Concern: The northern snakehead has been described as a voracious predator of fishes, freshwater crustaceans, and amphibians. Its native range (24-35°N) and temperature tolerance (0-30°C or 32-85°F) indicates that, if introduced, northern snakehead populations could become established throughout most of the contiguous United States and possibly adjoining Canadian provinces. Because of their feeding style, they could outcompete popular sport fish such as largemouth bass. Biologists are also concerned that they could introduce parasites and diseases that could harm native species.

Snakehead Occurrences: In 2002, a reproducing population of northern snakeheads was discovered in a pond in Crofton, Maryland. The snakeheads were exterminated and subsequently assigned injurious wildlife status under the Federal Lacey Act which prohibits import and interstate transport. A mid-Atlantic Aquatic Nuisance Species council was formed and a management plan for northern snakeheads was drafted. Despite intense media and political attention, increased awareness did not serve to prevent further introductions. In 2004, northern snakeheads were found in the Potomac River near the nation's capitol and have since established a reproducing population. Northern snakeheads have also been found in Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Knowledge gained from Maryland introductions: Political leaders and biologists have learned from the introductions in Maryland that snakeheads can quickly start reproducing once released in a body of water. This important information helped motivate local, state, and federal officials in Arkansas to pursue aggressive efforts to eradicate northern snakeheads from irrigation ditches and prevent spread into the Mississippi River watershed. Officials in New York have also pursued control measures to prevent snakeheads from colonizing the Hudson River.

What is being done: Unfortunately, northern snakeheads have become firmly established in over 60 river miles of the Potomac River. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with its partners, continue to conduct research to assess impacts on the ecosystem and effects of the snakehead introduction on fish populations. Research conducted in the Potomac River includes electrofishing surveys to determine distribution and feeding habits, telemetry tagging to assess wintering behavior, and angler surveys to determine affects of the growing snakehead population on recreational fishing. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, D.C. Fisheries and Wildlife, and The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have placed reward tags on snakeheads to estimate the size of the population in the Potomac River and learn more about how they are moving in the river and its tributaries. Learning about the biology and behavior of this fish will help biologists determine more efficient methods of removal and control.

What can you do? If you catch a northern snakehead, kill it and DO NOT put it back in the water. If the snakehead has a tag, measure the length, make note of the exact location of capture, and call the toll free number printed on the tag. Information that you provide is important in determining control and management strategies.

Contacts:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Maryland Fishery Resources Office
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, MD 21401
Toll free: 1/800-448-8322
Phone: 410/263-2604
Fax: 410/263-2608

<http://marylandfisheries.fws.gov>



Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Fisheries Service
Toll free: 877/620-8367 ext. 8320 or
Direct Inland Fisheries 410/260-8320
www.dnr.state.md.us/fisheries



Biologist holding snakeheads netted from the Potomac River

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Phone: (804) 367-1000
<http://www.dgif.virginia.gov/>

